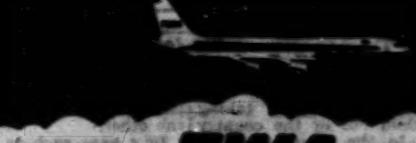


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FLY TWA  
SUPERJETS

One TWA. The Only Way.

# THE JERUSALEM POST

THURSDAY, August 18, 1960, 26 Av. 5720, 25 Heder, 1330, Vol. XXXVI, No. 3007

THERE tends to be strong  
feeling in this country  
about people who emigrate.  
It seems unlikely that the  
new committee  
set up to  
discuss  
immigration will  
succeed in its avowed aim  
should its members approach the subject with an  
open mind; on the other hand, some of the confusion  
of the spirit on this  
subject may be recognized  
and a most valuable purpose served.

At first glance the strong feeling is understandable enough. Israel is a country of immigration, of people who have gathered to build up the nation. If some of those already here prefer to go elsewhere, does this not invalidate the whole basis of our lives? Does it not mean that we have failed? If even a few thousand, because conditions are difficult, will not thousands of others be discouraged from coming? Where so many fought and struggled and died to aid others to come, is it not ingratitude for these others to rate this precious gift so lightly as to cast it away again?

Shall a man take away his child's birthright as an Israeli, of having been born a citizen of his own nation's state? And is the wrongness of this not proved by the fact that many such children return when they are grown up?

Beyond these valid arguments the matter is obscured by a tangle of illogicality. There are many good Jews and "Zionists" abroad who do not come here although they could and in a way would like to. We have no quarrel with them, and we do not treat them as outcasts when they come here on a visit. Is the position as a Jew of the dental mechanic who does not wish to leave Canada so different from that of his colleague who has spent some difficult years here and who seeks to go where it is easier to be comfortable? It is not the accident of having come here in the post-war migrations, or even of having been born here that can affect the Jew's basic responsibility for Israel.

If we are to be quite honest then the sharp sense of grievance felt by many on this subject is tinged with a private belief that life is easier abroad, and that if a man takes this way out of his problems, then those who do not are entitled to feel morally superior.

The defence lawyer, Mr. Mikhail Grinev, stressed in his questioning that Powers came from a working-class family — his father had been a coal miner.

Powers, who has been in Soviet hands since his plane was downed last May 1 near Sverdlovsk in Siberia, was asked why he carried a poison suicide needle with him on the flight.

## Treated Nicely

The pilot told the prosecutor, Mr. Roman Rudenko, it was for use in case of torture. Asked if he had been tortured, Powers replied, "No, I was treated very nicely."

Rudenko asked Powers if he knew beforehand it was a "spy flight."

"I don't think I doubted it," Powers replied. He said he had never seen any of the documents he was given. "I didn't know what it looked like except what I have seen here in the courtroom," Powers said.

Rudenko asked Powers how he felt during the flight.

"I was physically all right but I was nervous and scared."

## Ike: Soviets Have No Case Whatever

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — President Eisenhower told a press conference yesterday that if the Soviet Union tried to put the U.S. on trial over the Powers case it would be just another piece of their propaganda, because the Russians had no case whatsoever.

He added that the U.S. admitted publicly the U-2 plane was on a reconnaissance mission. America was doing something in the only way open to her in the context of its policy.

In answer to a question, President Eisenhower said he did not think Powers' plea of guilty at the Moscow trial showed evidence that he had been "brainwashed."

*(UPI, Reuter)*

## Dayan Hits 'Elite Pioneering'

TEL AVIV. — The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Moshe Dayan, last night strongly criticized Finance Minister Levi Eshkol's settlement programme for the Eshkol region south-west of Beersheba, because it had been designed as a new form of pioneering for a few individuals rather than for making into a state-sponsored development scheme.

Mr. Dayan was opening a debate of Mapai's younger circle on the problems of rural youth in the wake of recent Mapai Central Committee decisions.

He argued that the Eshkol region must be settled, but demanded that such a project be carried out by all sections of the nation. Those not going to live there should help financially.

The important tasks confronting Israel should now be to settle the Eshkol and to seek a more spacious home for those who are unable to find a monastic-like society, Mr. Dayan emphasized.

Speaking on the present work of Mapai's central institutions, the Minister declared, "Mapai's future lies in the formation of a mass-based party. The members of the party should be claimed by the party because they should be run to serve the people who wish to stay, not

## Powers 'Regrets' Result of Flight

MOSCOW (UPI). — Francis Gary Powers pleaded guilty in court yesterday to spying for the U.S. against Russia and said he made his U-2 flight under military orders.

Powers revealed he had made two previous U-2 flights from Turkey to Norway, but not over Russia. Some pilots are prior to the one on which he was downed. He said other pilots — there being seven in his "10-10" unit — had also made such flights.

The handsome pilot, appearing in good health and mental condition as he went on trial for his life on his 21st birthday, gave a calm and detailed recitation of the crime.

Powers said his U-2 plane was hit at an altitude of 50,000 feet as he carried out instructions to turn on "designated equipment" whose purpose he did not know.

He told the court he was a 25-year-old employee of the American Intelligence Agency. He said American agents provide a 10-year sentence for revealing such a top-secret contract.

An Air Force officer identified as Colonel Shelton of the Adams, Turkey, base was named by Powers as the man who ordered him make the flight.

**No Had Much News**

Under questioning by his defense attorney, Powers said he was sorry if his flight had increased world tensions.

"I have not had much news of what happened in the world," he said. "I heard the result of my flight, the Paris summit conference was not held and President Eisenhower's visit to Moscow was cancelled. I am sincerely sorry if I had anything to do with this."

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*(UPI, Reuter)*

## U.N. Asked To Continue Bid To Reduce Arms

UNITED NATIONS. — Six members of the U.N. yesterday formally proposed "continued efforts" to achieve agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control."

The U.A.R., India, Sweden, Yugoslavia, Mexico and Ecuador jointly sponsored the draft as the 82-member Disarmament Commission was in the first leg of the U.N. flight from Ankara to Geneva, where he took off into Russia.

"Could you have turned a switch to release an atomic bomb?" Rudenko asked. "It could be done, but this is not that type of airplane," Powers replied. "It had no means of having or carrying a bomb."

## Money for Bribes

Powers testified he carried 500 rubles and gold coins from different countries to buy "bribes" ... if captured.

He had instructions to blow up the plane, but he did not know exactly how this worked.

Powers stood with his hands resting lightly on the railing of the dock. He gave the impression of being calm and intensely interested in the proceedings.

Asked if all his instruments and oxygen supply were in order, Powers replied in the affirmative, although he said he had some trouble with the automatic pilot.

He conceded that the Commission's decision did not yield positive results, and it reaffirmed the question of disarmament.

The Soviet Union has already suggested that the heads of government should come to New York to discuss disarmament in the Assembly session which opens on September 20.

The resolution did not specify in what forum these efforts should be made, but recommended that the forthcoming General Assembly give express consideration to this question of disarmament.

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Mr. C. S. G.	Mr. C. S. G.	Mr. C. S. G.
Tiberies	24-25-26	24-25-26
Mediterranean	24-25-26	24-25-26
T.A. Hwy	24-25-26	24-25-26
T.A. Port	24-25-26	24-25-26
Lydda Airport	24-25-26	24-25-26
Jerusalem	24-25-26	24-25-26
Sdom	24-25-26	24-25-26
Sdot	24-25-26	24-25-26

\* Standard of 8 a.m. & 8 p.m. Temperature forecast  
\*\* G.T. Temperature forecast

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The eminent physicist among the audience questioned him mainly about the costs of operating a solar power station, which he will answer after receiving the few remaining theoretical problems. When it emerged that the investment cost would be about \$250 per kilowatt installed, Dr. Alvin M. Weinberg, Director of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee, and one of America's most noted physicists exclaimed: "This is the most interesting thing I've heard at this conference! I will go on questioning you in detail tomorrow!"

Dr. John Andrew Jukes, Executive of the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority, added that this was the figure at which the British were hoping to arrive with their nuclear reactors.

Dr. Tabor's "solar pond" is based on the principle of salt-sulfur, such as magnesium chloride, at the bottom of a pool of water to create a process of heat transfer without having to go through the painful process of experimentation.

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In the afternoon, Dr. Julius Glinsky Klaas, the Kenya Minister, explained his opposition to mandatory graduation. He said that Kenya was going to train teachers and scientists quickly as possible and would also industrialize the country. He added that the people of Africa considered Israel an inspiration and that they had no fear of overcome as many problems facing the new states.

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Describing his capture, Powers said that when he landed he was able to collapse his parachute and get his hands off to get away. He was never hit and was captured and that he offered no resistance.

"I was treated much better than I expected," he said. This brought another laugh from the court.

He admitted the Boston word for American and indicated I was not American. I think they understand. When I got to the airport, when the authorities came to me, I said, "I am a citizen of the United States." I had my eyes in the socket. A doctor was called in the meantime. A doctor was called in to examine my eye..."

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**Mr. S. Schart**

on the death of his mother

**ADFLA SCHARF**

Israel Tourist & Travel Association  
of Israel

Our sincere condolences to

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# WHAT WENT WRONG IN CONGO

*Belgian Public Opinion Continuously Misinformed*

By COLIN LEGUM

No enterprise in Africa was more heavily praised or more confidently pursued than the Belgian development of the Congo. It is not many years since a British Colonial Secretary (Lord Cromer) pointed to wonder if the Belgians had not perhaps produced the key to successful colonial policy. Even the usually critical Americans mostly withheld their censure. The Congo was the "blue chip" colony.

Its disaster, as little expected and seldom foreseen, has produced the inevitable re-examination of the failure of an old and safe partnership in the City. It is impossible to believe the solid burghers of Brussels have been guilty of a gigantic fraud. Nor, indeed, have they — unless it is a fraud to delude yourself.

For the Belgians like almost everybody else were completely taken in by *Inforcongo*, perhaps the most brilliant and in some ways the most intelligent propaganda machine ever created. It encouraged the Belgians to believe that their colonial rule in the Congo was a cause for national pride, and that the Africans loved and honored their colonial mission.

Nobody knows how much was spent on *Inforcongo*. It must have been a considerable sum. But *Inforcongo's* success was not because of the money spent on it. It had a good story to tell of solid economic achievement and steady social development. It had a consistent policy in which it believed — benevolent paternalism. Its tone was positive, unfailingly courteous, severely practical and high-minded, like the man who inspired it, Pierre Ryckmans, for long the Congo's almost legendary Governor-General. "Rule in order to serve the people" is the sole excuse for conquest. It is complete justification.

Ryckmans was a stern and just patriarch. Service in the Congo was his life-work, as it was that of his 30-year-old son, André, whose liberal administration won him respect and friendship. When the Belgians fled from Thysville early in August, André Ryckmans refused to be left to his fate. His plane was with the people he was serving. They took him prisoner, and a few days later they shot him. A few days later they shot him.

## Private Empire

The Belgians have never been as aware of their empire as they are at the moment of losing it. They tried to repudiate it when the Belgians fell into their lap. They largely ignored it when they had it, leaving its affairs in the hands of a small coterie of special interests. And they lost it in the end because there was no informed opinion other than that produced by *Inforcongo*.

The Belgians stolidly relied on the *status quo* and the non-on-the-spot. In the whole history of their association with the Congo they

roused themselves perhaps three or four times on critical aspects of policy.

The first time was when they tried unsuccessfully to prevent their king from marrying the Congo. Leopold II was a German, strong-willed, ambitious and far-seeing. Tiny Belgium was too confined for his larger visions of exploration and of solid fortune. Having failed to make the Belgians share his greater ambitions, he assumed two crowns — one for Belgium and one for the Congo. He personally owned the Congo for 23 years, and ruled it with the rapacity of a merchant prince.

It was Leopold's good fortune that H. M. Stanley had opened up the interior of the Congo at a time when Gladstone's Liberals were heartily supporting colonial movements. Stanley, a tall, portly colonial administrator, had always sought to win the admiration of Britain, his mother-country, but even with the prize of the Congo in his keep he found himself denounced for his guilelessness.

King Leopold, who had formed his International African Association in 1878, was fired by Stanley's dispatches to the "Daily Telegraph." The king's skilful diplomacy led the Berlin conference (1885-1886) to entrust him personally with the Congo, 77 times the size of Belgium. His ambitions were informed with moral purposes: material benefits must march hand in hand with the "sacred duty of civilizing the people." These twin objectives have been at the core of Belgian policy ever since — but with varying degrees of priority.

When the Congo Free State was created in 1885 the people were in a pitiable condition. No country in Africa had suffered more from slavery; an officially quoted Belgian figure put the total loss at 30 million, more than twice the present population. It is known for a fact that at the height of slavery, 50,000 men and women and children were taken annually from the Congo to the New World. The number going out by the Arab slave trade was much higher.

Leopold had promised to put an end to the Arab slavers, who were still active. But when Stanley came to the Congo as the king's agent, among his first acts was the appointment of Tippu Tip, the leader of the slavers, as a governor of the new State. The Belgian Anti-Slavery Society was roused to anger; and several years later Leopold was able to mount a campaign that fin-

ally ended the Arab slave trade in the Congo.

The king-turned-business promoter was driven by hard ambition. He had committed himself to his personal fortune in the first ten years of his enterprise, and naturally wished for success.

Having proclaimed himself ruler, he vested in himself ownership over all unoccupied land (the size of Poland). But the aspect of his power was increased international opinion. With the authorization to the monopoly concessionaires he had created to force labour to collect rubber and other natural forest products.

The methods of these private firms were often deplored. Their agents sometimes cut off the hand or foot of labourers who did not fulfill their requirements. They were shot out of hand.

The Belgians protested unsuccessfully. In Britain, Sir Charles Dilke thundered against Leopold. E. D. Morel roused the country with his exposure in "Red Rubber," and launched the Congo Reform Association. Reger Peeter (the description is Queen Victoria's) — had always sought to win the admiration of Britain, his mother-country, but even with the prize of the Congo in his keep he found himself denounced for his guilelessness.

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What, then, went wrong?

Why did the Belgians abandon the sacred duty of civilizing the people?

And why, having abandoned

themselves, did they not take over the Congo? In 1908, after his death,

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